

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONAN INTERESTING NEW GENUS OF ICERYINE
COCCID.

BY HAROLD MORRISON.

The description of the new genus and species of coccid which is given below has been prepared at the request of Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader, Bryn Mawr College, in order that the technical name might be available for reference purposes in connection with the very interesting cytological studies which she is conducting on various species of monophlebine coccids. The genus is of particular interest because its type and only included species possesses in the adult female stage certain structural characters which suggest relationship with the tribe Llaveiini, although the sum total of its characters appears to place it without question in the tribe Iceryini.

Echinicerya, new genus.

In the adult female of the genotype there are present those derm structures which the writer has designated as spines in his recent classification of the genera related to this genus.¹

On this account the writer's key to the tribes of Monophlebinae (ref. cit. p. 119) must be modified in such fashion as to leave the segregation of portions of the tribes Monophlebini and Llaveiini dependent entirely upon the number of pairs of abdominal spiracles present. No modification of the larval key to the tribes of Monophlebinae (ref. cit. p. 120) appears to be necessary, as no definitely developed spines have been observed in the first stage larva of this new species. The differentiation of the adult males as given on the same page likewise apparently remains satisfactory as regards this new species. The important characters which differentiate this genus from other genera in the tribe Iceryini, following the writer's keys (ref. cit. pp. 196-197), are, in the adult female, the apparently one-segmented short conical beak, three pairs of abdominal spiracles, presence of distinct spines on the derm, and the presence of numerous (about 20)

¹U. S. D. A. Tech. Bull. 52, 1928.

ventral cicatrices arranged in an approximate semicircle or half oval on the under side of the abdomen. In the key to the first larval stage the species will go into the group of genera including *Crypticerya*, *Icerya*, and *Steatococcus*, and can probably be differentiated from these genera by the presence of six pairs of enlarged setae at the apex of the abdomen, but so many of the species belonging to these genera have not yet been studied critically in the larval stage that it is hardly advisable to set this down as a positive differentiating characteristic. So few males are known for species belonging to the tribe Iceryini that no differentiating characters can be suggested which will separate the male of this species from the males of other genera. In the structures examined it appears to be entirely comparable to other known iceryine males.

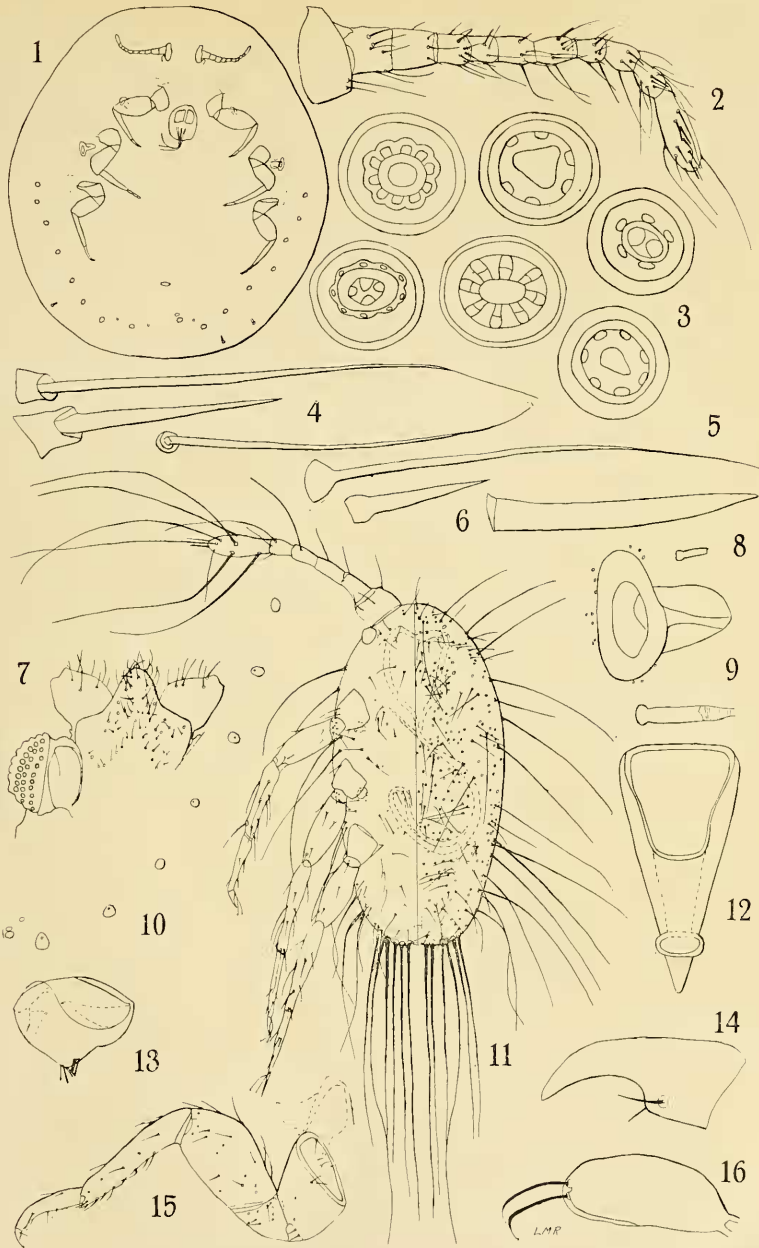
Type of genus.—*Echinicerya anomola*, new species.

The detailed description of this genotype follows:

***Echinicerya anomola*, new species.**

Habit.—Living exposed on the host during the growing period; eggs deposited beneath the body of the female which becomes concave below as oviposition progresses, as in the genus *Crypticerya*.

Adult female.—Largest dimensions when covered with secretion 9 mm. long, 5 mm. wide and 5 mm. high. Entire body covered with white secretion and with one median incomplete row of conspicuous, elongate, truncate-conical tufts dorsally; one complete marginal row of short truncate-conical tufts, and an almost complete intermediate row of similar tufts on each side; color of denuded body in life coral-red but varying in shade. (From notes and sketches by Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader.) Body as mounted varying; specimen examined 6 mm. long, 5½ mm. wide, nearly circular but slightly narrowed anteriorly; derm thin, not chitinized, rather densely clothed with blackish spines, these occurring more densely in tufts along the body margin and dorsally, the tufts apparently coinciding with the secretory tufts of the living female; antennae of normal monophlebine type, 11-segmented in example studied, bearing the usual slender setae, some of which are fairly elongate, and stout sensory spines on apical segments; legs normal monophlebine type, fairly stout, trochanters with 3 to 4 sensory pores on each face, claws stout, somewhat curved, without distinct denticles, claw digitules slender, acute at tips, not nearly attaining the apex of claw (perhaps broken off); beak very short and stout conical with only one distinct segment, the second perhaps represented by a narrow basal collar; apical sensory setae uncertain as to number (perhaps six altogether), each nearly cylindrical, bluntly rounded at apex, beak elsewhere bearing a number of fairly stout, acute setae; thoracic spiracles broad with loose cluster of disk pores outside opening, this more evident in posterior pair; abdominal spiracles, so far as can be determined, present in three posterior pairs, elongate, cylindrical, of the usual iceryine type; derm pores of multilocular disk type only but with several different sorts of these present, showing variation in internal organization about as illustrated; derm bearing numerous spines and setae and a comparatively few scattered hairs; anal opening located dorsally and surrounded by a large



Anatomical Details of *Echiniceria anomala*.

